CHARLETSON, S. C., Dec. 7, 1860. Ever since the present excitement began there has existed throughout the State of South Carohas, and especially in the City of Charleston, a system of espionage more tyrannous than ever prevailed in Austria. Vigilance Committees and Minute Men are everywhere. At the railway stations in the interior, if a stranger steps from the cars, a Vigilant Committeeman is at once on his track; word is passed that a suspicious character is around, and it is lucky for the individual against whom suspicion is thus directed if he is not seized and turned back in his course, if pothing worse happens to him. This is sure to be the case, if the spies do not deem the answer given to every question-impertment and insulting as they are certain to be-satisfactory. If these gentry do not every now and then overhaul somebody and make motions, at least, toward hanging some one according to the code of Lynch, they seem to think they are not doing their duty. They have a relish for the business, and delight to talk about hanging "d-d Abolitionists," " Yan-"kee hypocrites," &c., terms of which they make the freest use. The country swarms with these fellows, into whose hands one having a Bible, or indeed almost any publication other than " 1860 Association" documents, would not care to fall. As a general thing, these men are erganized into military companies, soon to be drafted into the Grand Army of South Carolina. It is astonishing to note how many Colonels, Majors, and Captains there are among them. Precisely where the rank and file are, no one readily comprehends. These titled personages all expect to retain their rank and the pay thereof in the Grand Army. Hence the struggle in the Legislature to bestow on the soldiers the selection of their officers.

instead of giving their appointment to the Gov-

ernor. It is related that at a muster the other day

it was proposed to take an expression from the

rank and file of their preference. An active

caucus had been going on for some time, and

every candidate felt sure of being elected to the

post to which he aspired. In order to make it all fair, it was proposed, and agreed to, that the

candidates themselves should not participate in

the election, but should withdraw. Accordingly

it was requested that all candidates for office

should step five paces in front of the line; when

all but three men made an advance movement!

It is further related that these three, thus

clothed with authority, elected themselves, one

Colonel, another Lieutenant-Colonel, the other

Major, and filled up the list from the outsiders!

This class of men, indeed almost everybody in South Carolina, seem to think that their subjugation is to be attempted by the people of the North; that Massachusetts, Vermont and New-York regiments are soon to invade the soil of this their State, yet all the negroes free, and overspread the country with slaughter and desolation. This is the sort of stuff taught them by their leaders. Nothing is allowed that does not pander to the insane ideas of the times. A Union speech by a Northern man would be regarded as an incendiary document, and as such suppressed. The late speech of the Hon. A. H. Stephens of Georgia was not permitted to circulate in South Carolina, and was very widely suppressed in Georgia even.

The leaders who are forcing the State of South Carolina into rebellion, are doing their utmost to bring on a collision with the Federal Government. They want to be coerced by it. A blow from the General Government becomes quite necessary to the accomplishment of their plans of precipitation. Thus far, the supposed or real prospect of collision has kept up the excitement, prevented deliberation, forestalled everything like reflection, and raised a swell by which the whole community has been carried right onward. A collision in Charleston Harbor, between the Government troops and citizen-soldiers, before the meeting of the Convention on the 17th, would render precipitate action easy. But there has been no violence, however imminent the danger of it, and precipitation consequently languishes. The leaders feel it, and understand the necessity of a new excitement. Their programme must be played out, and you need not be at all surprised at a collision any moment, unless the leaders are utterly defeated, and the whole programme of Secession reversed. It is difficult to see how extreme complications and collision are to be avoided. Should Government send more troops to strengthen the forts on the fact becoming known, the catastrophe would be precipitated, for the forts would be assailed before the troops arrived. If they are not given up on demand after Secession, then they will be assailed.

Evidently the Government does not place confidence in the repeated representations made by the officers in charge as to the danger of an attack on the forts and their capacity for resistance, for it is folly to talk as Mr. Buchanan does about collecting the revenue in Charleston harbor with the forts there in the hands of the South Carolinians-at all events without a protracted struggle to regain them. There is a way the forts may be reënforced without provoking the threatened attack, and the Government knows it, and yet does not act. For rebels, the South Carolinians have a remarkably good opinion of the President, and surprising confidence in the Secretary of War. Nothing is more common han expressions of this sort. Either the Government does not believe that South Carolina will secede and put in execution her threats touching the Government property in Charleston Harbor, or Mr. Buchanan is prepared to submit, and all his talk about protecting that property and collecting the revenue is the merest bosh in the world. This is not my opinion alone; it is the opinion of those who have been com pelled to contemplate the matter from a point that enabled them to arrive at sound conclusions.

The Legislature at Columbia are now fully launched on a "sea of troubles." The prelimi pary details of Secession required to be settled beforehand do not go easy. In the matter of organizing the Militia, appointing the officers, &c., the greatest difficulties are experienced Nearly three weeks have been spent in debating the question; the further they go the deeper

they are in the mire. The impression is increasing that the raising of the money required for the emergency will act be so easy a matter. The banks are finding one for all their means to carry along what little rants, keeping the public mind in a state of agitation.

business there is doing, to say nothing of "suspended paper." All kinds of property, save cotton, have gone down fifty per cent, and in the present depressed condition of affairs holders will feel little like donating any considerable portion of it to the purposes of revolution. State credit there is none. And yet an army is to be equipped and supported, Commissioners are to be sent abroad, and a thousand other things are to be done, which must increase the burdens of taxa tion to an untold extent.

It is alleged that so complete is the prevailing delirium that a few of the South Carolina statesmen have already selected for themselves missions to foreign Courts. This, I think, may be considered the last instance of counting chickens before they are hatched.

Charleston, which at this season of the year is usually very much the resort of strangers from the North, is now literally deserted. The arrivals at the hotels are next to nothing, and the proprietors groan audibly. There is a corresponding falling off in every other branch of business. The railways especially suffer from the absence of Northern travelers. None of them, it is said, are paying running expenses. It is so all through the South. Now and then a collecting agent of a New-York or New-England house comes along, but a single hour is quite sufficient to convince him that it would be useless to remain longer in the hope of making collections.

If The Mercury is still in doubt as to my identity and whereabouts, let him look into one of the big guns in Fort Sumter. He may find

MEMBERS ELECT OF THE CONVENTION .- The Charleston papers of Saturday bring us the result of the election in that city for members of the State Seces-sion Convention. The following is the list of the mem-bers elect, with the yote received by each. The total

vote in the city was 3,721:	
A. G. Magrath	John H. Honour
W. P. Miles	Rich'd De Treville1,780
John Townsend3,280	1 hos. M. Hanckel
R. N. Gourdin	The V Simons 1 723
Theo. D. Wagner2,186	I W Smatt 1 721
R. B. Rhett, sen	Wm. Middleton
C. G. Memminger2,033	F. D. Richardson 1.668
Gabriel Manigault1,992	B. H. Rutledge
J. J. P. Smith	Ed. McCrady, sen
I. W. Hayne	F. J. Porcher
	Mercury classified the can-

didates into divisions. The first were those who had given an explicit affirmatory answer to the following

questions:

"I. That the Convention, when assembled, should withdraw South Carolina from the Confederacy of the United States, as soon as the ordinance of secession can be framed and adopted.

"2. That after South Carolina withdraws from the Confederacy of the United States, she should never be reunited with any of the hon-shaveholding States of this Union in any form of government whatever."

The second class was composed of those who had answered the questions, but not according to The Mercury's ideas, explicitly. The third class was composed of those who refused to answer at all. Of the elected, seventeen belong to the first class; three, Messrs. John Townsend, R. N. Gourdin, and John Honour, were of the non-explicit, and two, Messrs. C. G. Memminger and E. McCrady, sen., were of

C. G. Memminger and E. McCrady, sen., were of those who refused to answer.

The comparatively small majority received by Mr. Rhett does not please The Mercury. It says:

"In consequence of the publication of a list of the names of the several candidates drawn up on Monday last by The Mercury, discriminating as above between the political attitudes assumed by the candidates in relation to the above propositions, propounded by our correspondent, "Secession," to the candidates, the most intense dissatisfaction and excitement was created and got up on the part of certain gentlemen. The cry of proscription and persecution was raised, and the whole thing attached to Mr. Rhett, who really had no more to do with it directly or indirectly, by counsel or otherwise, than Hannibal Hamilu in Maine, or Sam Houston in Texas. This, in addition to the fact that the editor of The Mercury had agreed to support a certain ticket of twenty-two men, spread the flame of excitement among all those not upon the ticket, their friends, and those who did not approve of some of the names upon said ticket; all of which was likewise attached to the Hon. R. B. Rhett. Otherwise all parties admit that he would have received almost every vote in the city. Great regret is expressed that this has not been the result. Until three days before the election it was certain.

tain.
We regret that gentlemen should have looked upon the matin the light in which they have, and that the expression of
blic feeling upon his name should have been destroyed."

# FEELING IN TEXAS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Galveston, Texas, Dec. 7, 1860.

Probably in no State in the Union is the spirit of Southern fanaticism more deeply rooted than in Texas, for I have latterly traveled over most of the State, and have familiarized myself with the views of its people. Into every nook and corner of the State, in the backcan be seen this same hatred to the North. An incident which occurred to me, will better explain what I

Hide and Pecan country of Central Texas. Having hired a mustang, at Victoria, I set out on my journey for the Guadaloupe and Nueces Valleys. Leaving the bustling town of Victoria, I struck into the open prairie which for miles lay stretched before me-one broad, extended plain, unrelieved by a single object to gladden the eye. For ten hours I rode over the prairie, receiv ing the usual tosses into the mud, which every mustang thinks it necessary to treat an inexperienced rider to. without observing the slightest sign of a habitation, or encountering a human being. All day long I had steered by a pocket-compass, and, night coming on, the north star served to guide me on my way. I had just made up my mind to camp out on the rolling prairie, when my eye detected a light in the distance. Gladly I spurred my jaded horse on ward, and an accelerated pace soon brought me up to a small ranch and cattle-clearing Thankfully I dismounted and approached the door of the dwelling, the thoughts of a warm supper, and shelter from the night dew revolving through my mind. My impatient rap was answered by a coarse, repulsive looking man, who roughly asked me what I wanted. Being informed, he bade me enter in a tone of voice conveying a rather doubtful welcome to my mind. I had hardly seated myself by the cheerful fire of blazing logs, when mine host abruptly interrogated me thus

"New-York," I promptly responded, paying but little heed to the query. In an instant he jumped to his feet, picked up a blazing faggot, and placing it close to my face scrutinized me attentively. If your readers can picture to their minds the Emperor Napoleon at Villafranca, they can form some idea of the wariness and caution with which mine host approached me. The result of his scrutiny was apparently unsatisfac-

tory, for, tossing the faggot on the hearth, he said: Look-a-here, stranger! ef I'd a known that you war one of them d-d Abolishunists, dog gone my skin ef you'd a come in my door. Seeing as it is, howsumever, you know the way you come in, and all I've got to say is, it's the same way out agin. An' ef that isn't a broad enough hint, I would just perlitely advise you to vamoose the ranch!" Here was a pretty state of affairs, but there was no help for it, so I shook the dust from my feet at the unhospitable hearth, and remounting my weary horse rode away. That night I camped on the open prairie.

Throughout the State I find this same spirit mani fested by the beggar, as well as the man of wealth Since the intelligence that Lincoln is elected, Texas has stood on her dignity to an amazing degree. The achievement of San Jacinto has been exhumed, and every incident connected with it set forth in glowing colors, in order to convince the world that Texas is in herself a great Republic, as well as to encourage the weak in heart." Transparencies with such mottoes "Crocketts and Bowies not all dead," and "the first three hundred:" are conspicuously displayed at night; but if you ask them who the first three hundred were, they are unwilling to acknowledge that Massachusetts furnished a goodly number of them.

Lone-Star Clubs have been formed, and at the present time the Lone-Star flag floats everywhere throughou To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. the State. Here, in Galveston, the male portion of the population wear cockades and single stars, and the females decorate their bonnets and dresses with the tricolor and single silver stars. The press everywhere

and Jackson.

December 11, 1860.

that opinion is against secession. If a stranger comes here, he is almost forced into an avowal of his political sentiments; and if he is frank enough to state them truthfully, and they prove in favor of Mr. Lincoln, the embryo Vigilance Committee (now forming) desire him to leave; and sometimes he is forced to do it in continently. Fortunately they have overlooked your orrespondent; for should it be known that THE TRIB-EXE has a correspondent here, a coat of tar and a bag of feathers, would undoubtedly be the treatment I should receive at the hands of the chivalric gentlemen

of the Lone-Star State.

There is but little business done in Galveston now. Northern vessels can get no freights, except a few of the regular liners; slaves have greatly depreciated in value; cotton is dull, and a general stagnation of business is apparent. If "Cotton is King," he appears to make a tyrannical monarch, and starves many of his subjects, for the laboring class of Galveston are sadly pressed for the necessaries of life, while the fire-enters are privately groaning over their troubles, inasmuch as he present crisis, which they themselves have brought about, affects one of the tenderest nerves in their organization-that which reaches to the pocket.

SENATOR CLAY'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

SENATOR CLAY'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 7th says:

We have before us a letter from the Hon. C. C. Clay, jr., tendering to Gov. Moore his resignation of the office of Senator of Alabama in the Congress of the United States, to take effect on the 4th of March next, unless the State should at an earlier day dispense with his services in that body, as he fondly hopes and expects. This is as might have been expected of this able and patriotic Senator, by those who have known his long-expressed views on the question of the election of a Black Republican President. We shall publish Senator Clay's letter, with especial pleasure, soon.

MISSISSIPPI.

COMMISSIONERS TO THE OTHER SOUTHERN STATES.
The Hon. C. E. Hooker of Hinds, Commissioner to South Carolina; Col. Geo. R. Fall, of Washington, to Arkansas; Attorney-General Wharton, of Jackson, to Tennessee; the Hon. Wirt Adams, of Issaquena, to Louisiana. So we learn from The Sun, which states that the other appointments will be made by the Governor to-day. It will be noticed that no man is deemed worthy to represent Mississippi who does not belong to the dominant party. This is uniting the people with a worthy to represent Mississippi who does not belong to
the dominant party. This is uniting the people with a
vengeance. [Vicksburg Whig.

A meeting of the people of Attala County, deprecated separate State secession, and declared in favor of

a Southern Conference.

The people of Monroe have also declared in favor of

The people of Monroe have also declared in lavor of a Southern Conference.

A meeting in Tunica County, of which Judge John Hardeman was President, and O. Barbour, Secretary, declared in favor of Mississipii cooperating with her sister Southern States. The proceedings of this meeting were sent to us for publication, but reached us too late, as the Hernando Convention, to which it appointed delegates, had already adjourned.

#### THE SCIENCE OF ASTRONOMY AND THE ETHICS OF SLAVERY.

The sidereal improvements which our citizens in the South have been making for some time past, by way of reducing the stellar magnitude of our hitherto glorious national escutcheon, has tended to educate the "minute men" on Southern steamboats and railroads in the most approved method of measuring the altitude of North stars which take their course tropicwise. The "minute men," who, it would appear, are as numerous as the bee-swarms on all the avenues of Southern travel, at present take their observations without the aid of telescope, quadrant, or sextant, and proceed on the hypothesis that every good-looking, intellectual-appearing man must necessarily be of the North northy, and somewhat related to what are known in the spheres as Abolitionists.

It was under these circumstances that, some days ago, when one of our brightest stars was emerging from be hind a Mississippian cloud, he was espied by a "minute man." and threatened with a sudden suspension in mid-air. This was none other than the eloquent Director of the Dudley Observatory, who, having had occa-sion recently to travel through the State of Mississippi was observed by a "minute man," and accosted as a Northern Abolitionist on a tour for the purpose of prompting niggers to run away.

The Astronomer informed his assailant that—well. what we cannot tell, except that he "replied in a very gentlemanly manner." But the discussion is said to have been of a very exciting nature. The fact, however, that the "minute man" declined to lay hands on the Professor says something for the power of argument which he must have poured out at the moment. At the time of the occurrence, the train was running at full speed, and other passengers in the same car witnessed the is the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad. The name of the point at which the affair occurred, our reporter has not been able to learn, but it is said to

have been "in the interior of Mississippi." A gentleman, doing business in this city, happened to be traveling on the same car and saw the whole transaction, but on the ground that Prof. Mitchel does not desire the facts in the case to be brought before the public, he declined giving our reporter any information beyond the fact that he was on the same train, saw the whole affair, and subsequently learning that the name of the gentleman who had been insulted was Mitchel, and that he came from New-York, approached him, and asked him if he was Professor Mitchel? It also appears from information thus gleaned, that the Professor was overwhelmed with gratitude to find a man hailing from the same State as himself, and immedistely began to detail what had taken place between him and the "minute man;" whereupon, the Professor's fellow-traveler informed him that it was quite innecessary, as he had witnessed the whole thing. On learning this he, Prof. M., immediately said that if he should relate the circumstance that had transpired, North among his own friends, they would scarcey credit him, and if he, the fellow-traveler, would be kind enough to give his name and address so that he might call upon him to verify his story, if necessary, he, the Professor, would feel under much obligation.

Since the arrival of the parties in their safe homes. however, an effort has been made to keep the facts from the public. But the story having been told in private circles, in a semi-confidential manner, "Don'ttell-any-person" has violated that confidence, and enough is known to warrant the belief that Prof. Mitchel has been the subject of at least not very gentle treatment during his Southern travels. Our reporter has endeavored to procure the facts in the case, and if the Professor will simply announce that the facts ought to become public property, as well as the rumor, then the gentleman who traveled with him will, doubtless, have his objections removed, and will tell the whole

#### SECESSION IS WAR. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In view of the commercial politicians we have in our country, I desire your readers to look at the pro ceedings of the Senate of the United States of yester day, as published in the newspapers of this day's date

How beautifully, in this hour of cowardly cringing does our Senator PRESTON KING show the world that he is eminently worthy to wear the mantle of SILAS WEIGHT. I take the liberty to quote his entire speech as reported: "The sentiment of my State is that the Union shall be pre

served. I believe secusion is another name for insurrection and rebellion. I believe secusion is another name for insurrection and rebellion. I believe this Government cannot peaceably be discoved, because I believe a good body of the people are attached to it, and will preserve it. This resistance to the laws will meet the penalty which the law will indict." Young men! there is a text for you! You can read it

THE, REV. PAUL TRAPIER'S LETTER.

with profit. Such was the Democracy of Jefferson

Truly yours, JOSEPH BRECK.

Sin: Your article on a subject deeply impressing the serious mind of our country, entitled "Superfluities of Literature," in your paper of this morning, does injustice to the Rev. Henry M. Beare, which a careful reading of the published cornespondence shows. You

No man can express his opinion here with safety, if will, therefore, pardon this line, to say that he gave the letter from South Carolina to Mr. W. to read, solely at Mr. W.'s request, who has been solicitous to solely at Mr. W.'s request, who has been solicitous to learn the veritable causes of the excitement in South Carolina; and, having been read, Mr. W. obtained permission to take it home, with the promise to return it after a day, and with no word or thought of answering it, but only of weighing its testimony. At home an impromptu reply was made to the Professor, and, by the advice of a mutual friend and brother, was presented to The Times, and published in The World the next morning, without the knowledge of the Rev. Mr. Beare, whose recidence is several miles from this. Beare, whose residence is several miles from this, inland. Our mutual friend, thinking he would pardon the deed for love of country, took the responsibility for the Rev. Mr. B.; while the correspondence as published in *The World* bears its own responsibility.

Flushing, Dec. 10, 1869.

H. D. WARD.

## INSANITY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

INSANITY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From The Chicago Tribune.

A gentleman of Chicago direct from New-Orleans, where he has been spending a short time for commercial purposes, tells us that we of the North can form no adequate idea of the blind, unreasoning passion and insensate fury by which the people of that city and the extreme South are animated. They are for instant and unconditional dissolution of the Union, at any price, and at all hazards. They want no compromises, no concession, no bargains, no amendments of the Constitution. They are for a Southern Confederacy—nothing less. There is, he tells us, a conservative class, but they are borne along with the crowd, and dare not yet lift a voice in remonstrance against the extreme but they are borne along with the crowd, and dare not yet lift a voice in remonstrance against the extreme measures upon which the populace are bent; nor do they hope that anything like reason will again rule the hour until some fatal act is committed which will separate the Cotton States from the Union, and perhaps plunge the country into civil war. Of course, in the midst of excitement like that which reigns in New-Orleans, no Northern man, unless untrue to his principles, or under the protection of powerful friends, is safe. To be suspected of Republicanism is the signal for a warning; to be convicted of it is to be driven off. The movable police force is the mob, under the name of vigilance committees, and these the better class of citizens are powerless to restrain. There is, in fact, throughout all the Cotton States an undisguised Reign of Terror.

The St. Charles Hotel is the center of the excitement. That house is the common resort of the most violent of

That house is the common resort of the most violent of the fanatics, who between their cups and their curs-ings amuse themselves with hunting up, insulting, and driving off Northern men because they are Northern men. When our friend left the city, the ruffians had driving off Northern men because they are Northern men. When our friend left the city, the ruffans had made a clean sweep, and that caravansary was without a resident of any of the Free States within its walls. They had all been compelled to leave—some to quit the city and their business, others to look up more decent quarters, where violence and ruffianism are not the rule. One evening, in the reading-room of that establishment, the crowd was assembled as usual, and as usual the Abolitionists were the theme. Becoming excited, one man, said to be wealthy and influential, pulled out his pocketbook and said, "Here are \$5,000, which I will subscribe to a fund to procure the assaswhich I will subscribe to a fund to procure the assas-sination of Lincoln and Hamlin. Who'll swell the pile?" In ten minutes, or less, more than \$40,000 had been offered for this infamous purpose, and the name of the subscribers taken down. The witness of this transaction is far trom believing that this was mere

We are told further that masters of vessels and We are told further that masters of vessels and steamboats, if suspected of Free-Soil proclivities, are not safe. Only a few days ago, a captain and the clerk of a river steamer were taken off their boat and forced, by threats of hanging, to make their way North by the most expeditious route. It was said they had voted for Lincolm. Every day ship-captains are subjected to wanton abuse and threats of violence, not because they are known to be Republicans, but because they are suspected of believing that buying and selling men is not pure Democracy, and the highest evidence of Christianity. New-Orleans is certainly a miniature Pandemonium.

Our informant says that on his way through South-Our informant says that on his way through Southern Mississippi by coach (the railroad track being washed away for many miles), he saw the dead bodies of two men suspended by the neck from trees by the roadside. In answer to the inquiry, "For what were these men hung?" he was told, "Because they were d—ned Abolitionists!" and the excuse for the barbarity displayed in permitting them to remain roting in the parameter. "Mississipains would not were d—ned Abolitionists!" and the excuse for the barbarity displayed in permitting them to remain rotting in the sun was, that "Mississippians would not pollute the State by having d—ned Abolitionists buried in the seil." This fact, says our informant, displays, as forcibly as anything else, the temper by which the extremists of that section of the country are impelled. In futher proof of the insanity he relates the escape of Professor Mitchell, the well known astronomer of Cincinnati. He was on the cars going South, and when near Jackson, Misse, a man somewhat inflamed with liquor, but more with Pro-Slavery hate, entered into conversation with him on political subjects. The Professor was cautions and reserved; but venturing to say that he thought Mr. Lincoln was a Conservative man, and would not do injustice to the South, his Pro-Slavery friend was greatly incensed; and when the train halted at Jackson, jumped to the platform and shouted to the crowd about the station! "There's a d—d Abolitionist on the train! Lynch him! Lynch him! Unstantly, at least fifty men jumped on and commenced a search for the offensive specimen of Northern opinion; but before the Professor could be pointed out, the conductor, seeing the danger, pulled his bell-cord, and the cars moved off, and with them the Professor with a whole skin.

We have not told a fourth that has been related to us of the state of opinion in the South; but we have given enough to satisfy all parties that when men of the North talk about conciliating such ruffians by compromise they are fooling their time away. They mean

North talk about mise they are fooling their time away. They mean revolution.

TRIAL OF DR. WICKHAM FOR THE MUR-DER OF MRS. COLE.

The trial of Dr. Wickham was resumed at the Sussex County Court, N. J., on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following testimony was produced:

his name was Wickham; he answered that his name was "L mont;" the officer turned to me and asked me if he was Doct Wickham? I told him I was confident; the Doctor got up and as that if we would wait until Mr. Shaffer came in, he would satisfus he was not the man; the officer told him he must go to it Station-House, and if he was not the right man, they would him off soon; Mrs. Wickham said her name was "Mrs. Lamout this was in Mr. Shaffer's office in a private room; there was "one in the main office but a boy, and the officer opened the do of the room and there found Dr. Wickham and Mrs. Wickham L went on the other side of town and returned to the Statio

this was in Mr. Shaller's office in a private room; there was no one in the main office but a boy, and the officer opened the door of the room and there found Dr. Wickham and Mrs. Wickham; I went on the other side of town and returned to the Station-House with Eleazor M. Couse and Jos. McDauteis; I was gone about 1½ heurs; I found the Doctor then at the Station-House; Nevins hag gone out; we three all went up to the door, and the Doctor carrie up and inquired if any of us knew him; Mr. McDaniels told him be knew him, and then the Doctor said he was not ashamed of his name; he then opened his vost and showed his name on his shirt; I left him in charge of the officer then; he left New York on Monday morning in charge of Officers Nevins and Quackenhoss for Newton.

Cross-examined—The officer did not ask me, "is this Mrz. Wickham?" I asked the lady myself, "is this Mrs. Wickham?" I spke to her, and asked her if she recollected me; she answered, "my name is Mrs. Lamont." I do not remember whether Officer Nevins said we would divide the reward of some kind; I did not tell him in the presence of any one that the Life Insurance Co. had offered a reward; on the next day I said to him that I should claim one half of the reward; I ascertained by examining the newspaper files the amount of the reward; I knew before I was sworn this day that the reward depended upon the convection of Dr. Wickham; I called at the insurance Company's office and made inquiries about the reward that had been offered for the arrest; I went there at the request of Officer Quacenbess, with him; I saw Dr. Wickham; this was on the Wednesday after the arrest; I went there at the request of Officer Quacenbess, with him; I saw Dr. Wickham; his was on the Wednesday after the arrest; I went there at the ferry to come to Newton; did not see him give the officers any, and I do not expect any of the reward if he is not convicted; if he is convicted, I expect to receive some of it, but do not know how much; I expected that if he was convicted, the reward wou

Wickham of the diseases he had treated Mrs. Cole for, and the manner of treatment.

The Rev. Henry Dutcher, being sworn, testified: In 1858 I resided at Montague; I was acquainted with Solomon Cole and wife; known them stor eight years; I married them, June 12, 1859, at the house of James R. Cole; the family and some few of the neighbors were present; they remained there that night; they were married on Saturday evening; the next morning they both said they were going to Dr. Wickham's. They went in w wagon alone together; were gone until 5 or 6 o'clock; in the afternoon of that day they came back to Mr. Jas. R. Coles; Mrs. Solomon Cole showed me two bottles of medicine after she came back; ahe said she got it from Dr. Wickham; I think she remained from four to six days at James R. Cole's; this is about one and a half miles from Solomon Cole's own house; I heard of the insurance policy after her death; Mrs. Cole was a second cousin to my wife.

The defense informed the Jury that they intended to rely upon the fact that the medicine was put up by s drug clerk through ignorance, and that he put strychnia instead of nux vomica in the prescription, and that the prisoner's fleeing from the State was for the purpose of waiting to have a trial after the excitement in the peighborhood had subsided.

## FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE KEDAR.

The Cunard screw steamship Kedar, Capt. Little, from Liverpool for New-York direct on the 28th ultimo at 9 a. m., arrived here on Wednesday morning.

Her news has been anticipated by the Europe a Cape Race. We find, however, some interesting

# GREAT BRITAIN.

A destructive fire occurred on board the West India mail steamer La Plata while she was lying in dock at Southampton. The damage was extensive, but for-tunately the vessel had not commenced taking in cargo.

southampton. The damage was extended to tunately the vessel had not commenced taking in cargo. The hull was not injured.

The Press, in announcing that Lord Derby is completely restored to health, says that his Lordship never expressed the slightest intention to retire from the leadership of the Opposition, and that on the opening of Parliament he will be found at the head of his party.

The Rev. Dr. Croly, the well known Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, London, died on the 24th, from an attack of apoplexy.

The London Times has another leader on the result of the Presidential election and the secession movements in the South. It says that in electing Mr. Lincoln to the office of President, the Northern States ventured on a bold experiment, but it believes that after the first outburst of passion the secessionists will see the folly of their threats, and the United States will continue to combine in one federation two communities, with widely different politics and systems of social life, but forming essentially and unalterably one and the same people. The Times commends the policy of calmness which appears to prevail at Washington.

The Duke of Norfolk died on the 27th.

# LINCOLN'S ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

LINCOLN'S ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

From The London Times, Nov. 26, 1980.

In electing Mr. Lincoln to the office of President, the Northern United States have ventured on a bold experiment. They have determined to test the courage and sincerity of the South, to face unappalled the spectre of secession, and discover whether it be really a terrible spirit potent for evil, or only a bugbear, devised by a clever faction, inflated with the breath of rhodomontading orators, and dressed out with a hideous mask by placemen trembling for their appointments. The next month or two will show how far those are in the right who have calculated on the strength of the American Union and the supremacy of national feeling over all sectional interests. Should those are in the right who have calculated on the strength of the American Union and the supremacy of mational feeling over all sectional interests. Should South Carolina, Georgia, and the adjacent States separate themselves permanently from the Federation, constituting themselves a new nation, with their own army, navy, customs, foreign representatives, and all appanages of independence, then the whole series of American politicians will have been in the wrong, and this journal, which has always declared such an event to be impossible, will have been in the wrong with them. But if, after an outburst of party passion, the Southerners themselves become sensible of the wickedness and folly of their course; if they recognize how far the possessors and expectants of official places are the movers of this agitation; and if, moreover, they are calmed by the reflection that a President, powerful as he is, can do little to alter the policy of the Republic, and nothing at all to subvert the domestic institutions of the several States, then the result will be such as we anticipate, and the United States will continue to combine in one Federation two communities, with widely different politics and systems of social life, but forming essentially and unalterably one and the same people.

For the present, however, the storm is raging throughout the South-Eastern States. South Carolina, of course, takes the lead, and Georgia, throwing off her usual old-fashioned quietude, surpasses her hottempered sister in revolutionary violence. South Carolina, the same people.

her usual old-fashioned quietude, surpasses her hot-tempered sister in revolutionary violence. South Caro-lina is, however, the first to act. The Federal officials tempered sister in revolutionary violence. South Carolina is, however, the first to act. The Federal officials at Charleston have resigned their appointments. The flag of the State is ostentationsly displayed, instead of the stars and stripes. Even a steamer coming into Charleston harbor was obliged to discard the symbol of American unity. Some interference with the Federal fortresses within the State seems also to have been contemplated. In Georgia, the Governor, in a special message to the Legislature, is carried by his zeal beyond the bounds of common sense. If we understand him rightly, he proposes not only to separate from Massachusetts, but to carry on a chronic warfare against that offending State. Because the laws of Massachusetts do not protect slave property, or, in other words, "cause plunder from Georgian citizens," Massachusetts must be compelled to make compensation. He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State to indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. Hostile tariffs are to be cetablished against the Abolitionists. The population is to be called to arms to support its rights, and money is to be raised to put the State in a posture of defense. This is a specimen of the counsels which are now offered to the Southerners by their magistrates, and at first sight they would seem to portend the immediate disruption of the Republic. But through all this violence we cannot but think that signs of insincerity appear. The Carolinians and Georgians protest too much. The flame is too violent and too sudden to last long. No doubt, much sedition will be talked, and many acts committed which the Federal Government might be justified in treating as treasonable; but when time has been given for reflection the Southerners will be reconciled to their fate—which, after all, is no hard one—and common sense will show them the absurdity of refusing to accept a which, after all, is no hard one—and common sense
will show them the absurdity of refusing to accept a
Constitutional Election because it has gone against
them, and breaking up a great nation through the vain
fear that almagistrate of limited powers will do what
no despot would be able to effect.
In the mean time, however, South Carolina will

In the mean time, however, South Carolina will make every show of secession. The American papers discuss the prospects of the new republic, its wealth, restaring the control of the new republic, its wealth, material resources, ports, railways, and commercia system. The complications which would ensue on thi event are spoken of with much gravity. The effect on the cotton trade especially would be most remarkable, when the produce of Georgia, on its way to Charleston, a "foreign country." So immediate has been the impulse, we hear, that engineers are sent to examine the old scheme of forming a great shipping port at Brunswick, Georgia, in expectation of this State preferring to remain a member of the old Federation. It is characteristic of the Americans that even the disruption of their beloved Republic should be viewed at once in its mercantile and joint-stock company light. But, as far as we can see, even South Carolina does not yet propose to make herself a new nation. The first plan is to embarrass the Federal Government by refusing to fulfill Federal duties. South Carolina now has no Federal official. She meditates withdrawing her Senators and Representatives from Congress, and opposing a passive resistance to the execution of Federal law. The people of the "Palmetto State" will then leave the Government a Washington to take what steps it thinks fit. In short the scheme of South Carolinians is not so much seces-sion as "nullification," to use the term current when the same State attempted a similar policy in the time of Mr. Calhoun. South Carolina will not declare her Mr. Calhoun. South Caronna with not access in which independence of the Federation in the sense in which she declared her independence of England 84 years ago; she will be content with pushing to their extreme limits her rights as a Sovereign State, and, while remaining nominally in communion with Newremaining nominally in communion with New York and Massachusetts, will attempt to limit the Constitutional authority of the Federation by her private enactments. There will not be a Caroprivate enactments. There will not be a Carolinian President, with envoys duly accredited at the foreign capitals of Washington and London, but the authority of the Federal Government will be impotent within the limits of the State, and the people, if letermined to remain obstinate, will undertake to man age their own Post-Office, their own Customs, the lighting of their coasts, and will, perhaps, go the length lighting of their coasts, and will, perhaps, go the length of constructing and arming domestic fortresses. A strong-minded President like Jackson, whatever his own sympathies, would probably not hesitate to crash the Carolinians by force. It is evident, indeed, on the smallest reflection, that the South, even if united, could never oppose for three months the greatly preponderating strength of the North. A few hundred thousand slave-owners, trembling nightly with visions of murder and pillage, backed by a dissolute population of "poor whites," are no match for the hardy and resolute populations of the Free States. The Northerners have hitherto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but if ever the day of conflict were erto treated the South like a petulant child, and given in to all its ways; but if ever the day of conflict were to come, it would be shown that the South is but a child in its weakness, as well as its frowardness.

We believe, however, that moderate councils prevail at Washington. Public opinion is evidently opposed to the use of a military force to quell the agitation. Violence is to be met. by calminess, and sedition by a

at Washington. Public opinion is evidently opposed to the use of a military force to quell the agriation. Violence is to be met by calmess, and sedition by a quiet discharge of constitutional duties. The Southerners are not to be coerced, because it is expected that they will shortly be able to restrain themselves. The overthrow of a party so long dominant could hardly be effected without some display of excitement and anger. The extreme section in the Slave States have so long and so vehemently asserted their resolve never to The extreme section in the Slave States have so long and so vehemently asserted their resolve never to submit to a Republican Executive, that they could not without becoming ridiculous quietly acquiesce in their defeat. Everything has been at stake with them—place, power, social position, credit with their fellow-citizens—and now they can hardly bring themselves to believe that they have lost the day. But the South is not united. Whole States are lukewarm in the Democratic cause, and look with horror on anything like a dieruption of the Republic. Even in South

Carolina there is a moderate party, which, when the first effervescence has subsided, will make its influence felt. To leave the Southerners completely to themselves to take no notice of the withdrawal of the Senators or Representatives, to avoid as much as possible any conflict between the Federal authorities and the excited populace of Charleston—in short to oppose a "masterly mactivity" to the excitement of the South, is the policy recommended of the North, and we cannot but think it will be successful. The South will grow accustomed to a Republican President, the movement in South Carolina and Georgia will be confined to only a section of the slave States, and after some months wiser counsels will prevail even and after some months wiser counsels will prevail even there. President Lincoln will probably be found by the slaveholders more harmless than they anticipate. Men's acts are never so extreme as their opinions, and as the Free Soilers have flourished under the dominion of their opponents so the South may exist in spite of a chief magistrate whose opinions on Slavery are not considered orthodox at Charleston.

## FRANCE.

The Paris Moniteur announces the appointment of Count Walewski as Minister of State, in place of M. Fould, resigned.

The London Herald's Paris correspondent reiterates the report that all the regiments of infantry of the line are to be placed on a war footing, by the addition of s fourth battalion to each regiment.

Further changes in the Ministry were spoken of. Various rumors were current as to the reason of the changes to be introduced in the proceedings of the Legislative Body, a desire to play off the Liberal party against the Clergy being one of them.

Legislative Body, a desire to play off the Liberal party against the Clergy being one of them.

A late Paris dispatch says that the mail tender of the Galway line was likely to be accepted. Steamers were to be put on between Havre and Waterford and Galway.

Count Flahant is appointed Minister to London, in place of M. Persigny. place of M. Persigny.

The Bourse was very firm and animated. Rentes on the 26th advanced to 70.60.

## BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians was seriously ill.

# HOLLAND.

The Dutch Ministry had brought in a bill for a new tariff, which increases the duties on Cotton goods, several kinds of iron, and other articles.

## ITALY.

A Garibaldian demonstration took place at the A Garibaldian demonstration took place at the Teatro Nuovo, Naples, on the 21st alt.

The project of Farini for the division of the State of Naples into districts had been adopted by the Lieutenancy Council, and would be immediately submitted to the Council of State.

Victor Emanuel deferred taking the title of King of Italy until he is proclaimed such by the Italian Parliament.

## AUSTRIA.

The Austrian forces in Venetia are now computed at 130,000 men, and it is asserted that this army could be readily augmented to 300,000.

A telegram from Pesth of the 25th says: "The ad-

A telegram from Peeth of the 25th says: "The ammistration of Hungary has been everywhere reorganized, with the concurrence of the most eminent men of all parties. Contrary to the reports in circulation, the Conference appointed to meet at Graw in order to arrange the mode of election to the Hungarian Diet will assemble on the 10th December, under the Presidency of the Cardinal Primate of Hungary.

# CHINA.

The mails from China reached Marseilles on the 25th ultimo, and were due in England on the morning of the Kedar's departure. The following telegrams are published:

shed: Headquarters, eight miles from Pekin, Sept. 23. Mr. Bonlby, The Times correspondent; Mr. Loch, Secretary to Lord Elgin; Mr. Parks, Messrs. De Now-Secretary to Lord Elgin; Mr. Parks, Messrs. De Now-nan and Anderson of Fane's Horse, and Capt Braba-non, have been made prisoners while engaged in choos-ing camping grounds. They have been taken to Pekin, where they are well treated.

Engagements were fought on the 18th and 21st Sep-tember at Chang Kia Wan and Jang Chan. On both occasions 30,000 Tartar Cavalry advanced, and were completely routed by the Allies. 2,000 Tartars were killed, and 50 guns taken. The Allies had only eighteen wounded.

wounded.

The Chinese have sent in a flag of truce, with the

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Daily News (City Article) says: The funds The Daily News (City Article) says: The funds opened this morning at Saturday's prices, but fell in the aftermoon upon the news of the New York exchange having fallen to 106; and ceased at a reduction of \$\frac{1}{2}\psi\_1\$, towinstanding intelligence of a fresh rise at Paris. The other markets were steady in the morning and flat in the afternoon. The principal exception was in Middand Raliway stock, which shows a fresh rise. American Raliway securities have fallen considerably, but are in most instances much higher than at New York. Great case continued to prevail in the discount market, and the best bills up to two months are taken readily at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. At the Bank to-day, the applications were consequently very limited. consolved a tendency to improvement, but late in the day this was suddenly checked by a telegram from America, quoting a very adverse movement in the rate of Exchange. The demand for discount to-day at the Bank of England was less than on any day for many weeks past. There were no transactions in Gold at the Bank to-day. The £2,000,000 in Silver from the Bank of France, deliverable at the Bank of England, under the late arrangement, are now in course of transmission. £175,000 have already arrived.

In the Corn Market yesterday there was a general deciling of \$1,022 \times while some descriptions from their inferior

decline of  $1/\pi^2$ ; while some descriptions from their inferior quality were unsaleable at a reduction of 4/. Foreign Wheat the arrivals of which are very large, was about  $1/||\Psi||$  qr. lower

The Times says: American Railway Securities showed increased flatness.

The advices by the Overland Mail from Hong-Kong are to Oct. 13.

The English mails of Aug. 26 arrived out Oct. 9.

-The Hon. William A. Palmer died at Danville,

Vt., on Monday, Dec. 3, in the 80th year of his age. He was born in Hebron, Conn., Sept. 12, 1781, and came to Vermont about the year 1800. He studied law with the Hon. Daniel Buck of Chelsea, and pursued the practice of his profession for a few years at St. Johnsbury. He formerly filled a large space in the political affairs of Vermont. Probably no man in the State ever held so many offices of honor and profit in the gift of the people. He frequently represented Danville in the Legislature; held the office of Supreme Judge; was a United States Senator for seven years, and Governor from 1831 to 1835. After his election a United States Senator, he removed to the beautiful farm where he died. For the last eleven years he had been in feeble health, during which time he was wholly withdrawn from business of a political or public nature. Gov. Palmer was a man of extensive influence, particularly among his own town's-people. He possessed an intellect strong and vigorous, a mind well balanced, and a heart tender and benevolent. His hand was always open to supply the wants of all, however poor and destitute. Many a man in Danville could testify to his generosity in rendering pecuniary assistance without security, and oftentimes without the hope of a return. -Madame Colson is the heroine of an exciting event

which happened on Saturday night at the Philadelphia Academy of Music. In the second act of "Il Giuramento" the heroine, Elaisa (Madame Colson), is represented as entering at midnight the chamber of herrival, Bianca, in search of her lover Viscardo. Elaisa holds in her hand a lamp after the pattern of those used by the ancients. On Saturday night, either on account of the lamp being too full, or some neglect in holding it, the fluid suddenly caught fire, and in a few moments there was quite a considerable pool of flame upon the floor. A cry from the audience called the attention of Madame Colson to this fact, and she, with equal promptitude and coolness, with one hand swept her dress from the reach of the fire, at the same time shaking from it the blazing drops, and with the other placed the still dripping lamp upon a table at her side. This was done without evincing the slightest degree of alarm, nor did she for a single moment discontinue the air which she was singing when the accident was discovered.

-A letter from C. F. Hall, the Arctic explorer from Connecticut, mentions a severe storm on the coast of Labrador, and the destruction of the schooner Rescue, formerly of the Grinnell expedition, and of his own expedition boat. Mr. Hall found it necessary to postpone his further explorations to the North until another season. He thinks he has discovered that Forbisher Strait does not exist, and that Cumberland Strait is only a deep inlet. The maps of that region be finds to be very incorrect.